

triumph of the cause they have all had so much to do with. Absorbed by the great events that are passing

movement she learned how tenaciously she had kept the shadow of one. Strong soul as she is, she is overwhelmed by the surges of her grief; and who could comfort her? I think we all felt that we were honored and blessed in being permitted to be near one so sacred by such grief, in that solemn hour. She is a source of strength which the world knows not of, if they have never failed her, and never will. She is a great minister, that she is, and that she will be, were it possible by any mean or wicked act. It is fruitful to her heart, matter-of-course way in which she says, when a gleam of hope had fallen on her from the report that a case of insanity might be made out, 'But I couldn't say, if I were called on, that my husband was insane, even to save his life; because he wasn't.' As if the utterance of an truth were a natural as well as a moral impossibility.

JOHN BROWN MEETINGS.—Public meetings are to be held in many places to-day for exercises suited to tragic event by which it will be marked in the annals of history. The meeting in this city will be held in the Church of the Puritans, during the time of execution, and in the evening. In Philadelphia Rev. W. Furness, Lucretia Mott, Mary Grew and others are advertised to speak in National Hall. In Chester the people are invited to assemble in Cohan Hall, to hear Parker Pillsbury, the Rev. Sam. Pryne, and others. In Paterson, at some hour to-day, Dr. Cheever is to deliver an address. In Boston there will be a meeting at Tremont Temple. Wendell Phillips will probably be one of the speakers. In all these gatherings contributions will no doubt be taken for the benefit of John Brown's family.

tope (Old Point Comfort) to Charleston, Va., to participate in the preservation of the peace there on occasion of the execution of Brown on the day after to-morrow. Col. Robert Lee (who was in command of the United States forces at Harper's Ferry, it is to be remembered), is said to have left this city yesterday morning under orders to take the command of the troops. [Washington Star.]

AHEAD OF GOV. WISE.—In spite of Gov. Wise, we think we have made arrangements to secure a full report of the execution of Brown—having engaged two reporters, belonging to military companies that are now at Charleston. If the Governor can find out who they are, he can have the benefit of the discovery, and the public will be the loser. We shall regret that we have failed to provide them with a telescope and ear trumpet, which may prove necessary.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

It appears, by a private letter in *The Cincinnati Commercial*, that some of the Wheeling people are not very complacently regarding the fact that while they are no interest in sustaining Slavery, but much in exalting it in Virginia, they must share the expense of all the military folly about Charleston and Harper's Ferry.

to be held in the day of the letter, and to the day of the deed. This ridiculous document created great excitement among the good people of the city. Patrols were immediately formed in the St. Paul's district, and a strong guard placed in Easton Square night. A public meeting of the citizens of Epsom took place in the Court-House at Epsom on Monday, the 10th inst., to take into consideration the existing state of affairs, but we have not learned the result of their deliberations. [Baltimore Rep., Nov. 30.]

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"STRAY" "SECRETARY OF STATE."

Under this heading, *The Mobile Daily Tribune* has the following in reference to Richard Realf, who was appointed Secretary of State of the Provisional Government organized at Brown's Convention at Chatham, Georgia:

"Mr. Richard Realf, we understand, is an Englishman by birth, who figured in the Kansas troubles as an avowed member of the Anti-Slavery party, acted as a de-camp to the notorious Gen. Lane, and was elected a member of the Topeka Legislature. Subsequently to the proceedings of the 'Convention' above alluded to, he returned to England, and figured there during the last Winter as a lecturer on Temperance; and, alas! also—though we have no positive evidence of this—on Abolitionism."

Some time during the past Spring or Summer, we saw Mr. Realf, and saw his appearance in the "Globe"—how, or in what capacity, we know not. Here, in our personal observation of the institutions of the North, he renounced Abolitionism, and became a zealous advocate and defender of Slavery. He also became a convert to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, was baptized into that faith, and professed the

therefore, was John Richard Realf. Realf then became a constant and copious contributor to the columns of *The Catholic Standard*,¹ in poetry and prose, as the readers of that journal during the past Summer will, no doubt, remember. I wrote with considerable vigor, and, although a free, engaged in controversy with learned and experienced opponents on theological questions. Realf was in this city and vicinity for several days during the months of September and October, finishing his literary labors at the same time. He was no secret of his antecedents in connection with us, but declared his views, principles and feelings the subject entirely changed, and appeared sincerely anxious of undoing whatever mischief he might have occasioned in connection with the *Standard* and the institution. He was agreeable, well-informed, a good man, and made a favorable impression upon some of our citizens as formed his acquaintance. Some time between the 1st and the 10th of October, Realf left Mobile for New-Orleans. He arrived there, was seen to enter a hack or cab, and, as we are informed, has not been seen since. His friends here, however, have felt much anxiety respecting his fate, since the disclosures above set forth with regard to former connection with Brown and his associates, additional mystery has been thrown around another section.

The sudden disappearance of Mr. Realf so short a time previous to the outbreak at Harper's Ferry, might naturally lead to the supposition that he was the man.

For our part, however, we have no doubt that his professions were truthful and his reformation of Abolition sincere. There is ample evidence in the confidential correspondence between Brown and his other associates, lately brought to light, to prove this.

Realf left Mobile for New-Orleans, on the 10th of

ture with them after his return from England. The passages in those papers show that his friends under the impression that he had died on the way and this was the belief of Brown himself, founded on the fact that he had heard nothing of him after sailing.

Moreover, his course, while in New-Orleans and there, was just the opposite of what it would have likely to be if he had entertained any sinister designs.

To think there is strong reason to believe that Reelf had been the author of the anonymous letter addressed to Secretary Floyd, and that he had been bound by his pledge of secrecy, as well perhaps as fear of the consequences to himself, from any more revelations.

His mysterious disappearance in New-Orleans may have been explained by some intimation of the approaching outbreak and a conviction that, in case of such a result, his own connection with the foolish plot ordered in Canada, no explanation or subsequent retraction would insure his immunity from the consequences.

In such a case, we should like to see some further elucidation of the mystery, and have waited some time in expectation of seeing it noticed by those more directly interested in the circumstances. Thus far, however, it is to have escaped the attention of the New-Orleans press.

The Webster Statue Committee met on Saturday, October, to close up their affairs. There appeared to maintain in the hands of the Treasurer a balance of \$5,500, which was placed in the hands of the Executive Committee as a perpetual trust fund, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to keeping in repair the statue of Webster at Marshfield.

Capt. Davidoff, of the Russian Navy, is in New-Orleans, to secure the construction of some gun-boats for the Amoor. Capt. Schwartz, second in command of the General Admiral, is also here, and Lieut. Dep, of the Engineers, who will examine the fortifications of